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NEW PUBLICATION AVAILABLE SEE PAGE 9

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

OCTOBER, 1984

NONAGRICULTURAL WORK FORCE REDUCED IN OCTOBER

PRIVATE SECTOR DOWNTURN DECREASES NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

A private sector downturn, spearheaded by the close of the tourist season, and layoffs in the textile industry, eliminated 2,500 jobs from the total nonfarm work force in South Carolina in October. Although the public sector had strong growth over the month, the net result was a decline in employment. The resulting 1,241,400 employment level was 34,300 above the October, 1983 figure.

ALL INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE'S PRIVATE SECTOR SHARE IN JOB LOSS

South Carolina's private sector experienced a net loss of 8,300 jobs in October as a combination of regular seasonal events along with continued layoffs in textiles produced a sharp downturn. The largest single decline occurred in wholesale and retail trade where 3,700 employees were removed from the work force. Employment reductions on the retail side of the picture could be directly traced to the slowdown of the tourist season; however, it should be noted that job losses in retail trade were not as severe as historically have been the case in October.

The service industry was also negatively affected by the seasonal tourist decreases, and employment fell 1,900. Continued upturns in the payrolls of private schools could not compensate for the sharp reduction in hotels and other lodging places of 1,500 as well as drops in related tourist industries. Despite the October slide, employment in services remained a substantial 10,600 above the figure recorded one year earlier.

Even finance, insurance and real estate felt the effects of the slowing economy in the beach areas, and as a result, saw the count of jobs slip 600 to 52,700. Minor employee reductions were scattered throughout the industry during the month. Also witnessing a slight negative movement was transportation and public utilities, where employment edged downward from 57,100 to 56,900.

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The number of construction jobs slid 700 as relatively high mortgage interest rates slowed building in the state. Special trade contractors were especially hard-hit with a net layoff of 500 workers; however, all areas of construction produced at least moderate declines.

In manufacturing, the news was not good. Some 1,200 jobs were lost in October with most of the cutback in nondurable goods. The 900 slide in soft goods reflected the troubles of the textile mill product industry. Slow demand because of imports was a primary cause as employment in textiles dropped 1,000 between months. The count of 111,000 workers in textile mill products was the lowest ever recorded since data were first maintained in 1947. The only textile industry able to produce any sort of employment increase over the period was floor covering mills with 100 additional jobs. A reduction was also evident in apparel and other textile products, but the 200 decrease was much less severe than in textile mill products. One bright note in nondurables was food and kindred products. This industry group set an all-time employment high of 15,400, breaking a record produced in August, 1979. Durable goods were also losers in October with a net job drop of 300. Most of the downturn was centered in machinery, except electrical.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SHOWS EXPANSION

Employment in the public sector expanded 5,700 during October to 243,600. All levels of government reported larger work forces over the month. Local government added 4,600 workers, mainly in nonfaculty positions in schools. State education gained 600 jobs, while federal employment rose to 37,400, up 500 from the previous month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina declined 300 in October, which brought the women-worker count to 562,300. Private sector seasonal cutbacks overshadowed cyclical gains in the public sector.

In the private sector, the major decrease involved wholesale and retail trade. With extensive cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, trade removed 2,500 females from jobs in October. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the main tourist period caused services to drop 1,200 women from the ranks of the employed. Manufacturing, with negative developments in both durable and nondurable goods, lost 500. Also with a slight downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate as 200 females were removed from the payrolls. Employment levels of the two final major divisions, construction, and transportation and public utilities, remained constant.

In the public sector, local government was the primary reason for the positive gain of 4,100 in October. The monthly boost was generated by sharp expansion in education as many school workers were counted as employed for the initial time during the current school year. State and federal government reported increases of 400 and 200, respectively.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonagricultural employment rose 17,400. All major divisions, except construction, experienced growth during the year. Services recorded the largest expansion (+5,700), followed by wholesale and retail trade (+4,800).

UNEMPLOYMENT UP SHARPLY IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 7.0% in October. This rate represented 102,900 jobless individuals, a rise of 8,000 from the September level. The increase in unemployment was attributed to continued losses in the textile industry, together with seasonal slowdowns in tourism, agriculture, and construction. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.4% in October.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

October, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,467,400	1,478,600	1,479,300	1,462,900	1,471,900	1,474,800
Total Employment	1,364,500	1,383,700	1,357,300	1,353,100	1,371,300	1,345,900
Total Unemployment	102,900	94,900	122,000	109,800	100,600	128,900
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.4	8.2	7.5	6.8	8.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	180,020	181,460	178,740	206,180	205,440	203,690
Total Employment	170,260	172,050	165,150	196,890	196,550	191,340
Total Unemployment	9,760	9,410	13,590	9,290	8,890	12,350
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.2	7.6	4.5	4.3	6.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	286,050	287,040	288,670
Total Employment	268,590	271,300	268,070
Total Unemployment	17,460	15,740	20,600
Unemployment Rate	6.1	5.5	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural employment dipped a slight 100 in October to 161,400. The major factor influencing this loss was a strike in the manufacturing division and seasonal layoffs in the trade and service sectors. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities also experienced small drops of 100 and 200, respectively. As building activity resumed in October, a slight increase was seen in the construction job count (+100). The hiring of temporary personnel in federal government and bus drivers in state and local schools caused the government employment total to grow by 1,300.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 2,600 to reach 198,800 in October. Again this month, both the private and public sectors had employment gains. Influenced by the return of work-study students and bus drivers to payrolls, the government workforce rose 1,800 to 33,700. In the private division, construction, assisted by good weather, picked up 100 employees. New businesses in the Columbia area gave trade and services a boost of 200 and 700, respectively. The count of workers in finance, insurance and real estate remained unchanged from September to October. Manufacturing employment moved down 100 to 27,000 over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Continuing last month's trend, the Greenville-Spartanburg area expanded its workforce by 700. Total nonfarm employment in October was 268,700. All industries, except construction, experienced gains. Food services to schools caused retail trade to create 300 new jobs while wholesale trade rose 100 to 13,800. Manufacturing, and transportation and public utilites both had slight increases of 100 above September's counts. Services, at 41,000, picked up 200 employees. As in the other two metropolitan areas, work-study students and bus drivers influenced the growth in the government sector (+300).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN 35 STATES DROP IN SEPTEMBER

September unemployment rates were below those of August in 35 states, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jobless rates for five states and the District of Columbia remained unchanged, while 10 states experienced an increase in unemployment rates during September. West Virginia recorded the highest rate in September at 13.1%, and New Hampshire had the lowest at 2.8%. South Carolina's 6.4% ranked 24th in the nation, after dropping from 6.6% in August. Compared to a year earlier, September unemployment rates were lower in all but three states.

NATIONAL ECONOMY SHOWS SIGNS OF SLUGGISHNESS

The nation's unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.4% for October. Employment grew 347,000 during the month, but was offset by nearly equal growth in the nation's labor force. Figures indicated that the economy continued to show signs of sluggishness, with service industries benefiting more from the recovery than manufacturers. Of significant note, manufacturing regained only 70% of the jobs lost during the recession during the recovery period.

The rapid buildup of inventories was one reason for the strength of economic growth in recent months. But inventory buildup slowed somewhat in September and the slowing apparently continued into October.

Industrial production was unchanged during October. An auto strike in Canada during September resulted in a parts shortages at U.S. plants and held production down in October. The weakness was not confined to the auto industry, however. The output of furniture and appliances declined slightly in October.

Retail sales dropped 0.1% in October, raising fears that fourth quarter economic growth will be even slower than third quarter. However, with the Christmas season forthcoming, the outlook for retail sales is bright.

Auto sales rose 3.7% in October, pushing durable-good sales up 2.6%. Sales of nondurable goods were down 1.6% in October after rising 2.0% the previous month.

Housing starts fell a sharp 9.8% in October; however, the drop in interest rates in recent weeks should cause home building to increase in coming months. The continuing weakness in housing was partly due to lenders having tightened up on the terms of variable-rate interest loans. Starts of single-family homes dropped 9.3% during the month, while starts of multi-family housing dropped 10.5%.

Despite continued slowdowns in production as well as consumer spending, personal income moved up 0.6% in October. The sluggish performance of consumer spending in recent months was apparent again with a slide of 0.1%.

SOUTH CAROLINA FACTORY PAYROLLS EDGE DOWNWARD

Average hourly earnings for the state's manufacturing production employees edged down $0.03 in October to $7.33. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the drop in earnings.

In the durable-good sector, workers lost $0.07 in average hourly earnings in October. The majority of all hard-good industry groups showed trimmed payrolls. The largest decrease was recorded in instruments and related products.

Average hourly earnings for workers in nondurables were nearly unchanged from the previous month. Soft-good wages edged down $0.01 in October to $7.33 per hour.

Weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing fell $0.49 during October to $299.80. Workers in the hard-good sector gained $0.75, while workers in the soft-good sector lost $1.13 on a weekly basis.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.30	$ 7.36	$ 7.11	$ 8.83	$ 8.92	$ 8.61
Average Weekly Earnings	$299.80	$300.29	$294.35	$366.44	$374.64	$366.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.03	$ 96.22	$ 97.69	$117.37	$120.04	$121.74

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.28	$ 7.30	$ 6.88	$ 7.15	$ 7.10	$ 6.77
Average Weekly Earnings	$296.30	$298.57	$273.14	$286.72	$284.71	$280.96
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.91	$ 94.38	$ 90.42	$ 91.84	$ 91.22	$ 93.25

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EDGES DOWNWARD

The manufacturing production worker productivity index edged downward 0.2 point to 107.1 in October. The drop was caused by a 1,300 decrease in production worker employment. The October index was 1.0 point greater than the year-ago figure of 106.1

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

October, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.1	107.3	106.1
Durable Good Productivity Index	142.3	140.9	130.3
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.3	96.1	98.3
Textile Productivity Index	69.2	69.6	73.3
Apparel Productivity Index	104.2	105.3	105.0

WEEKLY HOURS EDGE UP IN OCTOBER IN THE STATE

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers climbed 0.1 hour in October. The upturn in weekly hours occurred in the hard-good sector, where employers resorted to increasing overtime while reducing production employment by 200. Notable workweek increases in the hard-good sector were recorded by manufacturers of fabricated metal products (+1.4); lumber and wood products (+0.8); and instruments and related products (+0.7). Hourly cutbacks were experienced by machinery, except electrical; and instruments and related products.

The nondurable-good workweek moved down 0.1 to 40.2. A major plant shutdown and less demand for products caused the slight downturn in the soft-good industry. Food and kindred products reported a 1.9 hour drop in the workweek, while gaining 300 production employees. Other slight hourly losses were recorded in chemicals and allied products; and apparel and other textile products. The remaining major soft-good industry divisions experienced moderate hourly upturns in October. Printing and publishing reported the largest hourly increase of 2.6 hours to reach an average of 44.9. Diversified movements among textile mill components resulted in an overall hourly drop of 0.2 hour from a month earlier.

NEW PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

A publication which profiles the occupational make-up of South Carolina's manufacturing industries has been prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, and is now available on a request basis. The data in Manufacturing in South Carolina, 1983 were produced through surveys of manufacturers in the state under the Occupational Employment Statistics Program. For further information, contact David Hunter at 803-758-8983.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Kayser-Roth Hosiery, Inc.	Newberry	600-700	This new plant will produce "No Nonsense" panty hose. Operation is expected to begin next year.
McCrory Stores	Greenville	300	A new retail distribution center should be completed by October, 1985 and will improve truck deliveries to their retail stores throughout the Southeast.
Carolina Metals	Barnwell	80-100	Expansion of Carolina Metals will allow it to manufacture green salt, a uranimum compound used in making the depleted uranimum metals the plant produces.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Tool Designer	34	Drafter	60	13	X		$ 18,000	X		Conway
Sheet Metal Mechanic	99	None	N/A	09	X		$ 15,500	X		Union
Superintendent, Construction	67	Electrician Foreman	36	14	X		$ 25,000	X		Seneca
Manager, Personnel	99	Personnel Representative	99	12	X		$ 20,000		X	Kingstree
Credit Clerk	26	Credit Supervisor	22	14	X		$ 12,480		X	Hartsville
Manager, Industrial Organization	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 22,000	X		Marion
Quality Control Supervisor	26	Agronomist	05	18	X		$ 18,000	X		Spartanburg
Computer Programer	47	None	N/A	12	X		$ 14,000		X	Conway
Mechanical Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 40,000	X		Florence
Boiler Operator	42	None	N/A	12	X		$ 13,520	X		Kingstree
Supervisor, Waste Water Treatment Plant Operator	99	Supervisor, Bumping Station	99	12	X		$ 20,000	X		Rock Hill
Plant Maintenance	99	Service Maintenance	36	13	X		$ 14,000		X	Columbia
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	16	X		$ 20,000	X		Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 105,974 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

N/A - Not Available

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1241.4	1244.0	1207.1	- 2.6	+ 34.3
Total Private	997.8	1006.1	971.4	- 8.3	+ 26.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	70.8	71.5	71.9	- 0.7	- 1.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.1	13.2	12.5	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.5	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	30.8	31.3	31.0	- 0.5	- 0.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	5.2	5.4	5.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	373.0	374.2	369.3	- 1.2	+ 3.7
Durable Goods	122.4	122.7	115.7	- 0.3	+ 6.7
Nondurable Goods	250.6	251.5	253.6	- 0.9	- 3.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	57.1	55.2	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	15.0	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Water Transportation	3.3	3.5	2.8	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Communication	13.6	13.7	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.6	9.7	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.7	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.1	12.1	11.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	251.4	255.1	241.1	- 3.7	+ 10.3
Wholesale Trade	52.9	52.8	50.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.9	29.6	28.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.4	14.2	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.0	23.2	22.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.9	6.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.3	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.6	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Retail Trade	198.5	202.3	190.2	- 3.8	+ 8.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.5	8.7	8.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.8	4.9	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.0	25.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Department Stores	20.4	19.9	18.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Food Stores	36.7	37.1	35.5	- 0.4	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	34.9	35.2	33.8	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.7	53.3	51.6	- 0.6	+ 1.1
Banking	14.7	14.9	15.0	- 0.2	- 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.8	14.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.9	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.4	11.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	191.2	193.1	180.6	- 1.9	+ 10.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	20.2	16.7	- 1.5	+ 2.0
Health Services	43.7	43.8	41.5	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Hospitals	16.6	16.6	15.5	0.0	+ 1.1
Educational Services	17.0	16.4	16.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.0	8.6	8.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Total Government	243.6	237.9	235.7	+ 5.7	+ 7.9
Total Federal Government	37.4	36.9	36.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Total State Government	76.7	76.1	72.1	+ 0.6	+ 4.6
State Education	33.3	32.6	29.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.0
Other State Government	43.4	43.5	42.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	129.5	124.9	126.9	+ 4.6	+ 2.6
Local Education	76.7	72.0	74.1	+ 4.7	+ 2.6
Other Local Government	52.8	52.9	52.8	- 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Manufacturing	373.0	374.2	369.3	- 1.2	+ 3.7
Durable Goods	122.4	122.7	115.7	- 0.3	+ 6.7
Lumber and Wood Products	13.9	14.1	14.3	- 0.2	- 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.7	4.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.6	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.2	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.3	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.2	14.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.7	28.5	- 0.3	+ 1.9
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	7.2	7.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.2	6.3	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.6	24.5	21.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.8	10.9	9.0	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.4	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.4	6.4	5.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.8	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	250.6	251.5	253.6	- 0.9	- 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.0	14.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Meat Products	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Textile Mill Products	111.0	112.0	115.2	- 1.0	- 4.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.1	33.4	34.1	- 0.3	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.7	32.1	33.5	- 0.4	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.2	16.2	- 0.3	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.3	7.4	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	7.1	7.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.7	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.9
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.9	8.1	8.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.0	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.3	46.5	47.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.4	10.5	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.8	7.8	8.1	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.7	16.2	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.3	6.2	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.9	7.1	7.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.3	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.7	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.3	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.4	32.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.6	16.5	17.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.2	19.2	18.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	9.0	8.4	0.0	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1233.6	1238.6	1199.1	- 5.0	+ 34.5
Total Private	994.0	995.5	967.1	- 1.5	+ 26.9
Construction	70.2	70.3	71.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
Manufacturing	370.3	370.5	366.6	- 0.2	+ 3.7
Durable Goods	121.5	121.7	114.8	- 0.2	+ 6.7
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	14.0	14.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	5.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	14.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	30.5	28.4	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	7.2	7.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.4	24.4	21.5	0.0	+ 2.9
Nondurable Goods	248.8	248.8	251.8	0.0	- 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	14.9	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	110.6	111.0	114.8	- 0.4	- 4.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.0	33.2	34.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.1	31.4	32.9	- 0.3	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.2	16.2	- 0.3	- 1.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.6	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.9	45.9	46.8	0.0	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.3	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.5	16.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.2	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.2	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.3	32.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.7	16.5	17.6	+ 0.2	- 0.9

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.9	55.2	0.0	+ 1.7
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	13.6	13.7	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.7	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	251.5	250.6	241.2	+ 0.9	+ 10.3
Wholesale Trade	52.5	52.3	50.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Retail Trade	199.0	198.3	190.7	+ 0.7	+ 8.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.5	25.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Food Stores	36.7	36.3	35.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.8	52.8	51.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.4	11.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	190.5	192.6	180.0	- 2.1	+ 10.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.5	18.9	17.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Educational Services	15.5	17.3	15.5	- 1.8	0.0
Total Government	239.6	243.1	232.0	- 3.5	+ 7.6
Total Federal Government	37.8	37.3	37.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Total State Government	74.8	76.2	70.3	- 1.4	+ 4.5
Total Local Government	127.0	129.6	124.5	- 2.6	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	268.7	268.0	266.4	198.8	196.2	191.4
Construction	15.7	16.2	16.6	11.9	11.8	13.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.4	7.6	8.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.4	99.3	98.8	27.0	27.1	26.2
Durable Goods	29.6	29.6	29.1	12.8	12.9	12.3
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.4	5.3	4.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	11.8	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.5	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.8	69.7	69.7	14.2	14.2	13.9
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Textile Mill Products	34.3	34.4	34.2	2.1	2.1	2.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.0	12.0	11.4	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	3.0	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.2	10.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	6.0	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	7.8	8.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.9	4.7	4.9	1.5	1.5	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.8	7.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.5	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.4
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.3	4.3	4.2	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	56.3	55.9	54.6	41.8	41.6	39.8
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.7	14.1	11.4	11.4	11.1
Retail Trade	42.5	42.2	40.5	30.4	30.2	28.7
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.4	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.9	10.8	10.8	15.1	15.1	15.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	41.0	40.8	39.4	33.7	33.0	32.0
Business Services	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	7.4
Health Services	-	-	-	6.6	6.4	6.5
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.1
Total Government	35.5	35.2	36.2	60.3	58.5	55.6
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.0	7.8	7.6
Total State Government	9.1	8.8	9.2	32.8	31.6	29.9
Total Local Government	24.6	24.6	25.2	19.5	19.1	18.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON Oct. 1984	CHARLESTON Sept. 1984	CHARLESTON Oct. 1983	ROCK HILL Oct. 1984	ROCK HILL Sept. 1984	ROCK HILL Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	161.4	161.5	155.7	39.2	39.2	39.7
Construction	10.6	10.5	10.6	1.8	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing	19.7	20.1	19.1	12.1	12.1	13.0
Durable Goods	10.2	10.6	9.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	.9	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.5	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.0	10.2	11.0
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	8.9	8.2	5.9	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	38.5	39.0	36.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.2	7.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.2	31.8	29.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.7	7.8	7.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	27.4	27.7	26.8	6.4	6.4	6.3
Total Government	48.7	47.4	47.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.4	18.8	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.8	11.6	12.4	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.5	17.0	15.9	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON Oct. 1984	ANDERSON Sept. 1984	ANDERSON Oct. 1983	FLORENCE Oct. 1984	FLORENCE Sept. 1984	FLORENCE Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.8	47.8	48.1	43.9	44.0	43.5
Construction	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.4	21.4	22.0	13.6	13.7	13.4
Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7
Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.6	17.6	8.9	8.9	8.7
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.7	10.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.6	6.6	6.6
Total Government	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 9

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From Sept. 1984	Net Change From Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	562.3	562.6	544.9	- 0.3	+ 17.4
Total Private	427.0	431.6	414.1	- 4.6	+ 12.9
Construction	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 0.1
Manufacturing	153.2	153.7	151.6	- 0.5	+ 1.6
Durable Goods	39.9	40.0	36.4	- 0.1	+ 3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.5	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.0	14.0	12.2	0.0	+ 1.8
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	• 0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.3	113.7	115.2	- 0.4	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	4.8	4.7	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	47.7	48.0	49.2	- 0.3	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.9	14.0	14.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.3	14.4	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.6	40.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.7	13.6	14.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.0	6.2	6.5	- 0.2	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.3	12.3	12.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	116.5	119.0	111.7	- 2.5	+ 4.8
Wholesale Trade	13.0	13.2	12.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	7.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.7	5.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Retail Trade	103.5	105.8	99.0	- 2.3	+ 4.5
General Merchandise Stores	19.8	19.7	18.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Food Stores	16.7	17.0	16.1	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.4	32.6	31.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Banking	10.9	11.1	11.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	107.0	108.2	101.3	- 1.2	+ 5.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.6	12.6	10.4	- 1.0	+ 1.2
Health Services	35.9	36.0	34.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	12.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	9.8	9.5	9.8	+ 0.3	0.0
Total Government	135.3	131.2	130.8	+ 4.1	+ 4.5
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.3	11.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Total State Government	41.1	40.7	38.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
State Education	16.3	15.9	14.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Other State Government	24.8	24.8	24.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	82.7	79.2	80.7	+ 3.5	+ 2.0
Local Education	56.8	53.3	54.8	+ 3.5	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	25.9	25.9	25.9	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
MANUFACTURING	288.3	289.6	286.9	299.80	300.29	294.35	40.9	40.8	41.4	7.33	7.36	7.11
DURABLE GOODS	91.4	91.6	86.7	309.33	308.58	300.30	42.2	41.7	42.0	7.33	7.40	7.15
Lumber and Wood Products	10.4	10.5	10.7	301.48	297.48	263.59	45.2	44.4	43.0	6.67	6.70	6.13
Furniture and Fixtures	4.5	4.4	4.4	275.80	270.28	243.21	42.3	42.1	40.2	6.52	6.42	6.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.4	8.3	364.64	366.72	368.01	42.4	42.2	43.5	8.60	8.69	8.46
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.4	293.72	285.93	283.03	41.9	40.5	40.9	7.01	7.06	6.92
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.0	20.7	19.4	343.14	346.83	318.43	43.0	43.3	42.8	7.98	8.01	7.44
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.9	4.8	299.96	295.08	298.99	40.7	40.7	41.7	7.37	7.25	7.17
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.2	18.2	16.3	253.92	258.24	258.64	39.8	40.1	40.1	6.38	6.44	6.45
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	294.13	296.58	259.78	38.1	37.4	39.6	7.72	7.93	6.56
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.9	198.0	200.2	294.67	295.80	289.64	40.2	40.3	41.2	7.33	7.34	7.03
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.6	9.5	252.55	263.89	235.82	40.8	42.7	39.7	6.19	6.18	5.94
Textile Mill Products	96.1	97.2	99.4	270.64	269.68	266.98	39.8	39.6	41.2	6.80	6.81	6.48
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.8	30.1	30.6	274.97	272.12	269.57	40.2	39.9	41.6	6.84	6.82	6.48
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.9	28.2	29.5	271.81	276.97	272.28	38.5	38.9	40.1	7.06	7.12	6.79
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	7.6	250.34	240.11	242.16	39.3	37.4	40.7	6.37	6.42	5.95
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.4	13.2	291.05	292.63	278.56	40.2	40.7	41.7	7.24	7.19	6.68
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	274.80	273.06	280.67	41.2	41.0	44.2	6.67	6.66	6.35
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.0	8.2	8.8	249.69	242.00	243.67	41.0	40.2	42.6	6.09	6.02	5.72
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.5	39.1	189.62	190.62	189.24	38.0	38.2	39.1	4.99	4.99	4.84
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.4	9.4	177.02	187.21	170.29	36.5	38.6	36.7	4.85	4.85	4.64
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.9	13.3	372.41	169.18	164.75	37.4	37.1	37.7	4.61	4.56	4.37
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.0	514.07	505.45	477.80	43.9	43.8	44.2	11.71	11.54	10.81
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.1	4.9	328.67	312.17	293.09	44.9	42.3	39.5	7.32	7.38	7.42
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	20.9	21.2	454.53	456.96	441.27	41.7	42.0	42.8	10.90	10.88	10.31

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
October, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.5	14.8	13.9	366.44	374.64	366.79	41.5	42.0	42.6	8.83	8.92	8.61
Durable Goods	7.7	8.0	7.3	357.42	367.64	359.26	42.0	42.6	43.6	8.51	8.63	8.24
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.8	6.6	377.20	383.26	375.74	41.0	41.3	42.2	9.20	9.28	9.12

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.5	19.5	19.0	296.30	298.57	273.14	40.7	40.9	39.7	7.28	7.30	6.88
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.7	290.19	286.94	269.56	40.7	40.7	39.7	7.13	7.05	6.79
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	2.0	1.8	290.25	290.53	265.44	43.0	42.6	40.9	6.75	6.82	6.49
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	1.8	307.72	299.15	264.86	39.1	38.7	37.2	7.87	7.73	7.12
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.4	10.3	301.18	307.91	276.31	40.7	41.0	39.7	7.40	7.51	6.96
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	273.41	274.55	233.68	41.3	41.1	36.8	6.62	6.68	6.35
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	174.00	171.67	174.04	37.1	37.4	38.0	4.69	4.59	4.58

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
All Manufacturing	74.5	74.6	74.9	286.72	284.71	280.96	40.1	40.1	41.5	7.15	7.10	6.77
Durable Goods	21.6	21.5	21.4	288.62	299.30	287.32	39.7	40.5	41.4	7.27	7.39	6.94
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.9	8.3	326.34	343.20	312.83	42.0	42.9	41.6	7.77	8.00	7.52
Nondurable Goods	52.9	53.1	53.5	285.42	278.90	278.05	40.2	39.9	41.5	7.10	6.99	6.70
Textile Mill Products	29.8	29.9	29.7	280.19	277.31	273.55	40.2	39.9	41.7	6.97	6.95	6.56
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.8	10.2	283.27	281.88	267.56	40.7	40.5	41.1	6.96	6.96	6.51
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.2	9.6	284.49	284.09	286.96	39.9	39.9	42.2	7.13	7.12	6.80
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.3	251.10	250.97	251.29	37.2	38.2	38.9	6.75	6.57	6.46
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	3.1	260.43	247.76	250.17	39.4	38.0	39.9	6.61	6.52	6.27
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	8.2	8.7	178.93	159.71	176.10	37.2	36.8	38.2	4.81	4.34	4.61
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	2.2	161.98	159.84	154.34	35.6	34.9	35.4	4.55	4.58	4.36
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	384.79	363.44	344.85	42.1	41.3	41.8	9.14	8.80	8.25

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
October, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,580	6,570	6,670	3,770	3,760	3,830	2,810	2,810	2,840
AIKEN---------	38,400	38,400	37,700	19,000	19,000	18,500	19,400	19,400	19,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,840	2,840	2,840	1,160	1,160	1,140	1,680	1,680	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,750	47,690	48,100	21,380	21,390	21,960	26,370	26,300	26,140
BAMBERG-------	4,560	4,550	4,590	1,850	1,860	1,910	2,710	2,690	2,680
BARNWELL------	6,980	6,970	6,910	3,130	3,120	2,990	3,850	3,850	3,920
BEAUFORT------	24,850	24,730	23,870	1,030	990	1,080	23,820	23,740	22,790
BERKELEY------	21,200	21,000	20,000	5,700	5,800	5,800	15,500	15,200	14,200
CALHOUN-------	3,760	3,720	3,870	2,130	2,110	2,200	1,630	1,610	1,670
CHARLESTON----	127,600	127,500	123,600	10,700	10,700	10,100	116,900	116,800	113,500
CHEROKEE------	15,400	15,440	15,030	7,880	7,920	7,630	7,520	7,520	7,400
CHESTER-------	11,330	11,450	12,010	5,940	6,030	6,650	5,390	5,420	5,360
CHESTERFIELD--	11,870	11,880	11,930	6,670	6,690	6,660	5,200	5,190	5,270
CLARENDON-----	6,300	6,280	6,270	1,750	1,760	1,760	4,550	4,520	4,510
COLLETON------	8,700	8,750	8,620	2,610	2,630	2,530	6,090	6,120	6,090
DARLINGTON----	19,560	19,600	19,460	8,280	8,330	8,220	11,280	11,270	11,240
DILLON--------	8,720	8,700	8,770	3,600	3,590	3,660	5,120	5,110	5,110
DORCHESTER----	12,600	13,000	12,100	3,300	3,600	3,200	9,300	9,400	8,900
EDGEFIELD-----	4,260	4,260	4,200	2,080	2,080	2,040	2,180	2,180	2,160
FAIRFIELD-----	6,550	6,390	6,100	2,520	2,470	2,330	4,020	3,920	3,770
FLORENCE------	43,910	43,890	43,460	13,570	13,630	13,390	30,340	30,260	30,070
GEORGETOWN----	15,090	15,440	15,810	4,190	4,100	4,040	10,900	11,340	11,770
GREENVILLE----	149,700	149,600	148,800	48,800	48,900	49,500	100,900	100,700	99,300
GREENWOOD-----	27,100	27,050	26,940	13,000	13,070	12,880	14,100	13,980	14,060
HAMPTON-------	5,060	5,090	4,990	1,900	1,920	1,790	3,160	3,170	3,200
HORRY---------	50,960	51,300	48,050	7,450	7,470	7,090	43,510	43,830	40,960
JASPER--------	3,120	3,140	3,180	190	190	200	2,930	2,950	2,980
KERSHAW-------	14,290	14,310	14,610	7,160	7,180	7,460	7,130	7,130	7,150
LANCASTER-----	17,440	17,470	17,690	9,600	9,620	9,810	7,840	7,850	7,880
LAURENS-------	17,410	17,400	17,210	8,130	8,120	7,960	9,280	9,280	9,250
LEE-----------	2,970	2,940	3,000	1,010	980	990	1,960	1,960	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	43,000	42,500	42,200	13,100	13,000	12,800	29,900	29,500	29,400
McCORMICK-----	1,960	1,980	2,030	800	820	890	1,160	1,160	1,140
MARION--------	11,030	11,020	11,180	5,070	5,040	5,110	5,960	5,980	6,070
MARLBORO------	8,790	8,810	8,790	4,400	4,440	4,400	4,390	4,370	4,390
NEWBERRY------	10,380	10,570	10,620	4,850	5,060	5,120	5,530	5,510	5,500
OCONEE--------	18,290	18,240	18,440	8,780	8,730	8,950	9,510	9,510	9,490
ORANGEBURG----	25,340	25,450	24,740	8,770	8,880	8,380	16,570	16,570	16,360
PICKENS-------	29,900	30,000	28,800	12,400	12,400	11,500	17,500	17,600	17,300
RICHLAND------	155,800	153,700	149,200	13,900	14,100	13,400	141,900	139,600	135,800
SALUDA--------	2,990	3,000	2,980	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,850	1,860	1,840
SPARTANBURG---	80,100	88,400	92,000	38,200	38,000	40,800	50,900	50,400	51,200
SUMTER--------	27,900	27,900	27,980	8,600	8,610	8,700	19,300	19,290	19,280
UNION---------	9,340	9,410	9,680	5,190	5,260	5,590	4,150	4,150	4,090
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,270	8,290	8,360	2,730	2,740	2,820	5,540	5,550	5,540
YORK----------	39,220	39,190	39,690	12,120	12,100	13,030	27,100	27,090	26,660

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
October, 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,660	9,680	9,890	990	950	1,040	10.2	9.8	10.5
AIKEN---------	43,960	44,300	44,910	3,300	3,200	4,690	7.5	7.2	10.4
ALLENDALE-----	3,910	3,910	4,150	460	370	650	11.8	9.5	15.7
ANDERSON------	62,070	62,620	62,880	4,970	4,820	4,980	8.0	7.7	7.9
BAMBERG-------	7,180	7,340	7,310	620	640	620	8.6	8.7	8.5
BARNWELL------	9,730	9,810	10,140	770	710	1,160	7.9	7.2	11.4
BEAUFORT------	31,520	32,050	31,130	1,380	1,200	1,840	4.4	3.7	5.9
BERKELEY------	40,030	40,250	39,460	2,560	2,390	3,120	6.4	5.9	7.9
CALHOUN-------	7,000	7,070	7,330	480	480	540	6.9	6.8	7.4
CHARLESTON----	115,500	116,510	114,940	5,950	5,810	8,670	5.2	5.0	7.5
CHEROKEE------	23,740	23,900	23,710	1,460	1,240	1,810	6.1	5.2	7.6
CHESTER-------	14,630	14,530	15,250	1,940	1,700	1,670	13.3	11.7	11.0
CHESTERFIELD--	19,120	19,280	19,580	1,490	1,300	1,670	7.8	6.7	8.5
CLARENDON-----	12,950	13,200	12,700	1,420	1,360	1,050	11.0	10.3	8.3
COLLETON------	12,770	13,080	13,130	1,080	1,070	1,390	8.5	8.2	10.6
DARLINGTON----	27,270	27,750	27,700	2,360	2,340	2,630	8.7	8.4	9.5
DILLON--------	14,370	14,580	14,470	1,430	1,340	1,280	10.0	9.2	8.8
DORCHESTER----	24,490	24,700	24,350	1,250	1,210	1,800	5.1	4.9	7.4
EDGEFIELD-----	7,850	7,920	8,020	530	480	690	6.8	6.1	8.6
FAIRFIELD-----	10,560	10,170	9,960	830	720	810	7.9	7.1	8.1
FLORENCE------	50,810	51,630	51,430	3,920	3,830	4,510	7.7	7.4	8.8
GEORGETOWN----	20,440	21,290	21,770	2,360	2,000	2,680	11.5	9.4	12.3
GREENVILLE----	143,890	144,990	145,720	8,000	7,730	10,090	5.6	5.3	6.9
GREENWOOD-----	27,230	27,240	27,720	2,130	1,810	2,570	7.8	6.6	9.3
HAMPTON-------	7,520	7,640	7,750	640	590	870	8.5	7.7	11.2
HORRY---------	68,940	70,350	66,410	5,230	3,990	5,210	7.6	5.7	7.8
JASPER--------	6,020	6,170	6,340	390	390	540	6.5	6.3	8.5
KERSHAW-------	17,760	17,710	18,340	1,530	1,210	1,610	8.6	6.8	8.8
LANCASTER-----	21,510	21,780	22,370	1,940	1,880	2,370	9.0	8.6	10.6
LAURENS-------	21,660	21,850	22,210	1,740	1,660	2,380	8.0	7.6	10.7
LEE-----------	7,760	7,750	8,020	670	640	820	8.6	8.3	10.2
LEXINGTON-----	70,350	70,320	70,230	2,960	3,050	4,740	4.2	4.3	6.7
McCORMICK-----	3,190	3,200	3,350	420	360	440	13.2	11.3	13.1
MARION--------	16,370	16,790	16,630	1,990	1,890	1,880	12.2	11.3	11.3
MARLBORO------	11,750	11,860	12,300	1,650	1,530	2,090	14.0	12.9	17.0
NEWBERRY------	15,680	16,280	16,310	890	950	1,060	5.7	5.8	6.5
OCONEE--------	20,350	20,620	21,280	1,610	1,680	2,250	7.9	8.1	10.6
ORANGEBURG----	37,720	38,220	38,070	2,950	2,840	3,640	7.8	7.4	9.6
PICKENS-------	40,450	40,480	40,520	3,030	2,680	3,170	7.5	6.6	7.8
RICHLAND------	135,830	135,120	133,450	6,330	5,840	7,600	4.7	4.3	5.7
SALUDA--------	6,870	6,970	7,040	530	480	660	7.7	6.9	9.4
SPARTANBURG---	101,710	101,570	102,430	6,430	5,330	7,340	6.3	5.2	7.2
SUMTER--------	35,060	35,430	35,810	2,830	2,620	3,160	8.1	7.4	8.8
UNION---------	12,250	12,460	13,800	1,370	1,300	2,440	11.2	10.4	17.7
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,110	16,550	16,610	1,420	1,420	1,570	8.8	8.6	9.5
YORK----------	51,920	51,760	52,400	4,680	3,920	4,220	9.0	7.6	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Martha Oliver, Julia McCarthy, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.